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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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4th June 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for ADEN and SUEZ on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

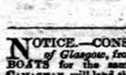
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H.P.) Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon, from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th June 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Friday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CAEGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain CAMAGHAN will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Mazeedars, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the consignees, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co., at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

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LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

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GADDUM & Co.
Bombay, June 1863.

NOTICE.—Referring to the advertisement which appeared on the 12th instant, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS notify for public information that applications for WATER for the SHIPPING, should be made to the Commissioners, at their Office, No. 8, Horsby Row, and NOT on the BUNDER HEAD. Twenty-four hours' notice should be given to the Commissioners for any Water required.

H. TACKEY, Clerk to the Board.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive the Director's Report for the half year ending 31st December 1862.

2nd. To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Copartnership, and the number required by Clause 82 of the Deed to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.

3rd. To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th June 1863.

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ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following, viz.:—

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Goloshoes of all sizes, white Blankets of assorted sizes, Railway Wrappers, Carpet and Leather Bags, colored Flannels, Ladies' colored Petticoats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun Shades of various colours, Black Glaco, Organdi, Jean and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collars, Hats for Girls of Denmark Spin, Leamington, Havana and Valencia Hind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots, Elastic sides, Air-Tight Japanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

Books, &c. for Sale.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS.

Kingston's Our Sailors during the reign of Queen Victoria	Rs.	2 12
——— Our Soldiers do. do.	,,	2 12
Aimard's The Border Rifles	,,	2 12
Clyne's Ballads from Scottish History	,,	4 8
Sea Stories. By an old Sailor	,,	2 12
Eliot's The Mill on the Floss	,,	4 8
Craik's Winifred's Wooing	,,	3 0
The Old Lieutenant and his Son. 2 vols	,,	9 0
Ballantyne's The Wild Man of the West	,,	2 12
Reid's The Tiger Slayer, illustrated	,,	2 4
Guizot's Embassy to the Court of St James's in 1840	,,	4 8
Leitch's God's Glory in the Heavens	,,	4 8
Edwards's The Story of Cervantes	,,	2 0
Shakspere's Songs and Sonnets	,,	5 12
Kingston's Dick Onslow's Adventures among the Redskins	,,	2 12
The Marvellous Adventures of Tyll Owlglass	,,	6 12
Lectures to Young Men in Exeter Hall, 1863	,,	2 12
Collins's A Cruise upon Wheels in France	,,	3 12
Minnies's Love. By the author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam"	,,	6 12
Grandmother's Money	,,	3 12
Essays by a Barrister. (From the *Saturday Review*)	,,	6 12
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds	,,	9 8
Wharton's The Wits and Beaux of Society. 2 vols	,,	15 12
Half Hours with the Bible. Illustrated	,,	3 12
Mrs. Trollope's The Widow Wedded, &c.	,,	3 12
Fanny Fern's Leaves from her Portfolio	,,	2 12
The Fairy Book. By author of "John Halifax, Gentlemen."	,,	3 4
A First Friendship. (From *Fraser's Magazine*)	,,	4 8
Spenser's Fairie Queene	,,	3 12
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrical Poems	,,	3 4
Able to Save. By the author of "The Pathway of Promise."	,,	1 12
Noad's Manual of Chemical Analysis, Part 1, Qualitative	,,	4 8
Chamber's Standard Reading Book, No. 4	,,	1 2
——— No. 5	,,	1 2
Weale's Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles	,,	1 8
——— Treatise on Rivers and Torrents, &c.	,,	1 14
——— Drainage of Districts and Lands	,,	0 12
——— Lime, Cements, Mortars, &c.	,,	0 12
——— Foundations, Concrete Works, &c.	,,	0 12
Russell's German Concertina Tutor, 2 vols	,,	8 0
The Training School Song Book	,,	2 0
Chambers's History of the Revolt in India	,,	9 0
Beveridge's Comprehensive History of India 3 vols	,,	39 8
Royal Army List for May	,,	1 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	,,	1 4
Ince's Outlines of English History	,,	1 2
Burn on construction of Horse Railways for branch lines	,,	1 8
Ponting's Photographic Difficulties	,,	1 14
New Cavalry Regulations, 1862	,,	2 4
The Book and its Story. By L. N. R. (Calf bound.)	,,	6 8
Campin's The Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer, &c.	,,	4 2
The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	,,	5 12
White's Arithmetic	,,	2 12
Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. (Morocco)	,,	11 4
Lost among the Afghans: adventures of John Campbell	,,	5 12
Braidwood's True Yoke-Fellows in the Mission Field	,,	5 12
Burke's Vicissitudes of Families, 3rd Series	,,	9 8
Mackay's Book of English Songs	,,	2 4
Meredith's The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, 3 vols	,,	20 0
Osborn's My journal in Himalayan Waters	,,	3 12
De la Rive's Reminiscences of the life of Count Cavour	,,	6 8
Fortune's Visits to Japan and China	,,	12 8
Thorpe's Reminiscences of N. S. Wales & Victoria	,,	10 8
Forbes's Translation of the Hagh-o-Bahar	,,	6 0
Dickens's The Pic-Nic Papers	,,	3 12
Gill's D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation	,,	3 12
Mackay's Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England, from 1642 to 1684	,,	3 12
Half Hours with the Microscope, Illustrated	,,	2 0
The Magnet Stories, Vol. 5	,,	2 0
Memorable Events in Bible History	,,	3 8
Stanley's Selections of Rouman Poetry	,,	13 4
Dyer's Poetical Works	,,	11 4
Wills's Successful Exploration of Australia	,,	11 4
Lempriere's Mexico in 1861-62	,,	9 0
Arbuthnot's Herzégovina: or Omer Pacha and the Christian Rebels	,,	8 0
Gamle Norge (Old Norway); or our Holiday in Scandinavia	,,	3 12
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors	,,	8 0
Stevenson's Praying and Working	,,	2 12
No Church; by the author of "High Church"	,,	3 12
Macleod's Parish Papers	,,	2 12
Dick's Manual of Veterinary Science	,,	3 12
Studies from Life. By author of John Halifax, Gent	,,	3 12
Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne	,,	9 0
Murray's History of British India	,,	4 4
Bartley's Forty Days in the Desert	,,	2 12
Songs of Scotland prior to Burns. With tunes	,,	4 8
Year Book of Facts, 1863	,,	3 12
——— Great Exhibition 1862	,,	4 8
Colton's Lacon; or many things in few words	,,	4 8
Meyrick's House Dogs and Sporting Dogs	,,	2 12
St. Winifred's; or the World

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 22nd June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	10¾ "
Madras	30 days' sight	10¼ "
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½	do.	168 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½	do.	29 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	5	do.	357 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½	do.	32 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5	do.	114 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	126 prem.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
ort Press Co.	3,667	375	per share.	Rs. 11,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	per share ...	Rs. 1,200 pm. p. [share.
Injunction Land & Press Co.	6,000	250	per share ...	Rs. 12,000 p. sh. [1863.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000	per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockjí Pittyí Spinning & Weaving Co.	550		.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450	Rs. p. share.	Rs. 210 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500		.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125		.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000		.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs.	100	Rs. 17,500.
Turcotte Mill Co.	4,000		.....	Rs. 2,000 disct

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 104
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 99½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 109½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 119½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes ..... " 10-3
Spanish Dollars ..... " 240
Cheníah ..... " 290
Mexican Dollars ..... " 225
German Crowns ..... " 213
Five-Franc Pieces ..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½
Gold Leaf ..... " 10 12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China ..... } No enquiry.
To Clyde .....
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (18th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	500 to 505
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	490 to 495
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	492 to 495
New Oomrawuttee	"	450 to 455
New Compta	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	570 to 575
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	445 to 450
New Veeravul	"	450 to 465
New Khandeish	"	435 to 440
New Poonchee	"	465 to 470
New Accola	"	470 to 475
New Mangalore	"	465 to 479
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs.		6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "		7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)		32 to 33
Niger "		37 to 38
		27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4	Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3	Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2	Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1	Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" on Demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 8th March, 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 22nd July* 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight ...frs.	2-56	cts.	"
3 Do. Do. "	2-53	"	"
On Demand ..... "	2-50	"	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s.		0d.	per Rup.
" " " 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 3	do.	1s 11¾d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " On demand			
On Scotland ..... }	On demand...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland ..... }			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Securities, and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" on Demand			
On Scotland ..... }	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland ..... }	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and gauk or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th June 1852.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 19	City of Palaces	Nason	Sea.
20	Bussorah Merchant	Richards	Sea.
	John Bright (s)	Betham	Hongkong 28 May.
21	Queen of the East	Belton	Kurrachee 18 June.
	Eliza Benleo	Jackson	Liverpool 10 March.
	Wasp	Storey	Sea.
	Postilyon	Greve	Bushire 27 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *City of Palaces*, from Kurrachee.—Put back with loss of Rudder,—blowing very strong at the time.

Per Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, from Sea.—Very heavy weather outside ; carried away some of her rigging.

Per Ship *Queen of the East*, from Kurrachee.—On the 20th June, Barque *Harvest Home*, (Am.) sailed previous day, and Steamer *Dalhousie*, to sail on the 20th June, with mails.

Per Ship *Eliza Benleo*, from Liverpool.—On the 20th April, spoke the Ship *Old England*, bound for Bombay, 20-42 S. 23-47 W. On the 29th April, spoke the Ship *Celuta*, bound for Bombay, 29-35 S. 18-08 W.

Per Ship *Wasp*, from Sea.—On the 19th June, returned to Bombay, through bad weather.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Sam Mandell*, W. Ellwood, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Conway.—41 bags Castor Seed, 39 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Morayshire.—2 cases Personal Effects, Blackwell & Co.

For Liverpool.

Auchneagh.—36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Jeathmull Besondial.

Thetis.—31 bales Cotton, 10⅜ cwt., Virchund Cullian ; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Sittaram Jeatmull.

Shiraz.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Tulia Morar.

Nagasaki.—500 bundles Khorasanecseed, 250 cwt., Gourdhundass Narron.

Floating Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

John Stuart.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Bomanjee and Cursetjee Erany.

Peter Maxwell.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund ; 40 bales Wool 120 cwt., Nursy Girdhur ; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Henry Moore.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 160 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Cursondass Nensy ; 80 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Mooljee Dawjee.

Scotia.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gocouldass Lilladhur ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.

Ambrose.—34 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Venus.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Govind Girdhur ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Africana.—165 bales Cotton, 567 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Toolseedass Nursidass ; 310 bales Cotton, 1085 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Southern Belle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

British India.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Pavraz Khimjee.

Douglas Castle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Vasuljee Jowras ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Americana.—205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Euphrates.—12 bales Buffalo Hides, and 8 bales Goat Skins, Shaik Booden.

Dalkeith.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Mohmud Favara and Co.

Margaret Blair.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Heracchand Virjee.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Mina.—54 bales Cotton, 164 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—3 packages Cardamoms, 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Hajee Essuil Seedic.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—52 bags Linseed, 78 cwt., Anundjee Govinjee.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 35 pieces, Mohmud Rosen Ahmudally.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Salsette.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 26 pieces ; 1 box Real Pearls, Forbes and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Constance	Do.
3.	Dalhousie	Kurrachee.
4.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

For London.

985	Bacephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. June 8)
1191	Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 11)
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 23)
1107	Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
794	Shannon, Duckworth—Geddes & Co.	(c. l. June 20)
985	Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 29)

For Liverpool.

1559	Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1127	Albion, Thompson	(c. l. May 13)
854	Ambrose, Dunlail—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1046	Americana, Potts—Macnee & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
880	Anchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. June 4)
1042	Bayaley, Hughesdon—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(c. l. April 29)
1180	Bella Isle, Babot—Stoelin, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. June 16)
1246	British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1459	Broughton Hall, W. Tate—Lockie & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1252	Bulwark, Binnamyne—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
1065	Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1081	Clifton Belle, B. Austin—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 15)
1048	Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
666	Douglas Castle—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1510	Empire of Peace, Blyth—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
834	England, Roberts—Framjee, Rustom & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
617	Euphrates, Gwythor—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
212	Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 18)
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	(c. l. May 30)
1069	Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1349	Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co.	(cl. May 28)
1117	Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1596	John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1763	John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
883	Lewchow, Blaclaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
510	Margaret Blair, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	(cl. June 9)
956	Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
237	Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
1114	Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. June 6)
1091	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. June 8)
1342	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
453	Pioneer (s), R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
975	Rajah of Cochin—R. Stewart & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 27)
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. June 1)
777	Shand, Carwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. June 6)
1169	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 9)
1075	South, Wilson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. May 9)
1228	Southern Belle, E. Bryce—J. N. Wadia.	(c. l. May 30)
1633	Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1122	Thetis Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1134	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
1199	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	
1345	Zohoob, Pevell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. June 4)
1155	Zuleika, Riddell—Lockie & Co.	

For Havre.

401	Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co.	(c. l. June 6)
366	Mina, Nordstran.	
446	Montrose, Niemane—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

For Singapore and Siam.

327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	

For St. Thomas or Orders.

702	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. May 11)

For Pernambuco for Orders.

743	Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co.	(c. l. May 20)

For Calcutta.

1244	Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. June 17)
1265	Zuleika (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

For Kurrachee.

565	Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.	
450	Ophinga (s), F. Blackmoore—B. I. S. N. Co.	
531	Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. l. June 19)
694	Mayarzun Dayaram, T. Brady—H. A. L. Cadoo	(c. l. June 2)
	Surge, Nacoda.	(c. l. June 19)

For Falmouth for Orders.

366	Alexandra, Patterson—Volkart Brothers.	(c. l. May 20)

For New York.

792	Anna Armstrong, Oliver.	(c. l. May 23)

For Hongkong.

498	Ellen Masters, H. Pearce—R. Heerachund	(c. l. May 27)
84	Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo	(c. l. May 28)

For Rangoon.

648	China, Minto—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. June 17.)

For Penang and Singapore.

391	Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass	(c. l. June 4)

For Mutlah.

430	Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.	

For Moulmein.

550	Impulse, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.	

For Aden and Suez.

1200	Salsette (s), W. H. King.—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. June 18)

For Zanzibar Coast.

396	Kent, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.	

Not Fixed.

1162	Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
88	Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.	
655	Ally Robinson.	
97	Amatool Rahamon, Nacoda—H. Abdoo L. Cadoo.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
411	Avenier, Barreyne—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woodcock—Sliandass Nusserwanjee.	
559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	
525	City of Lincoln, Bromfrey—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
954	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1381	Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
993	Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie—Lawrence & Co.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	H. M. St. Porbin (s). Limon.	
201	Futtle Mubarack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.	
1165	Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.	
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.	
1354	Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co.	
365	Greyhound, Higginson (s)—Peninsular & O. S. N. Co. (in dock.)	
647	Grafve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.	
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
	H. I. M. St. Japan (s). Hay.	
677	John Bright (s)—Bethan—P. M. S. N. Co.	
320	John Knox, Sweeper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
155	Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
908	Kowsiji, J. Bennet.	
1318	Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
756	Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.

book by his master without any paper being in the possession of the man, I consider confers a power over the man which is not desirable in many respects." Not desirable certainly; but Mr. Consul Hill, when he wrote his dispatch, does not appear to have succeeded in having so serious a grievance remedied. He says late arrivals of coolies from Pondicherry "have been furnished before starting with a copy of their contracts of engagement, and this paper, at my positive request, has been allowed to remain in their possession; but though this is better than nothing, it does notembody all required, as it does not sufficiently specify what becomes of the owner after his arrival here."

It is to be hoped Earl Russell may bring this matter before the French Government, and require that the stipulations of the convention be carried out in letter and spirit, as the British Consul's representations to the Governor of the Colony have produced no effect. It appears there is an Indian population of nearly 47,000 of both sexes in the Island of Réunion, all claiming to be British subjects; and, as such, ready at any time to overwhelm the Consul with statements of their grievances and appeals for his assistance in obtaining redress.

That there are numerous cases of great hardship and injustice submitted to in silence for want of opportunity of seeking redress, cannot be doubted; it is however but fair to admit, that there is a good deal of evidence to show that the emigrants are, on the whole, treated with fairness and consideration, if not with kindness. Although the Government sets its face against continued settlement—"there are many instances of Malabars who are well to do and proprietors of small gardens and shops:" and there seems a likelihood, ultimately of no difficulties being placed in the way of such as would prefer to take up a continued residence in the Colony.

We publish to-day in succeeding columns the long-looked for Rules for Leave of Absence and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the three Presidencies. It will be remembered, that in 1861, the Uncovenanted Servants of the several presidencies forwarded a memorial to the home authorities through the Supreme Government, praying for modifications in the existing Rules for Pensions and Leave of Absence. The memorial was submitted by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State for India with the views of the local Governments and other correspondence thereon. The decision of Her Majesty's Government on the memorial, &c., is now published for general information in the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we have extracted the Rules and other documents on the subject.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 19th *June*, 10-15 A.M.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 19th *June*, 3 P.M.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE BOISTEROUS WEATHER.—Three vessels, the *Wasp*, the *Bussorah Merchant*, and the *City of Pekuces*, arrived in harbour yesterday, having returned from sea through stress of weather. The former experienced no damage, the second having lost her rigging, and the latter carried away her rudder.

THE *John Bright* in making the port on Friday night was obliged to stand off under canvas until Saturday morning, in order to repair some defects in her engines.

DANGERS OF BACK BAY.—Two vessels, the *Eliza Beneke* from Liverpool, and the *Queen of the East*, from Kurrachee, had a very narrow escape of becoming total wrecks in Back Bay, yesterday morning. But for the timely warning conveyed by the firing of guns from the Light-house at Colaba, and a signal warning them to haul to the wind they would have become inevitable wrecks.

WRECK OF THE "NADER SHAH."

THE Chief Officer of the *Coromandel*, who was accidentally left on board the above vessel, when the *Coromandel* was compelled to make for Bombay arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, after having beach..l the *Nader Shah*, on the north of Versovah. It is reported that the crew behaved in the most cowardly manner.

THE "COROMANDEL" TO THE RESCUE.—On the arrival of the *Coromandel* in harbour from the attempt to rescue the *Nader Shah*, after having successfully rescued the *Suliman Shah*, it was found she had experienced a very narrow escape, as she had nearly 14 feet of water in her fore compartment, in consequence of the anchor having knocked a hole through her bows. When it was found she was rapidly making water, all speed was made for Bombay, and on arrival she was grounded in the mud near Sewree Fort. At low-water the whole was stopped, by a plate of iron, covered with "Fear-nought," being placed over the hole and there secured by screws. The vessel is now afloat, and will be docked when a dock is available. The greatest praise is due to the Chief Engineer of the ship, for the great exertions he made to keep the engines at work, and thus reach the harbour in safety. Captain O'B. Carew, assisted by Mr. W. G. Corke, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, and the officers and crew of the ship, used every effort that seamanship and experience could suggest, and are entitled to the warmest praise, throughout the whole affair.

WE are informed that Government, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, has issued orders to give, out of the grant of 10,000 Rupees, an anna per diem to menial servants in the Education Department, so long as the present high prices of grain last.

WE publish to-day an Official Order, from which it appears that all sums belonging to Regimental Funds may be deposited in the Regimental Savings Banks without limit, with the consent of the Military department of Government. The rate of interest is increased from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4 per cent per annum.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death on Saturday afternoon at his residence in Fort, of Mr. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dady Sett. The deceased belonged to the ancient and well-known family of Dady Sett, and was a personality much liked and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was broker to the firm of Messrs. Grey and Co. He had been suffering from various complicated diseases for the last three or four months, and after severe illness during the last fortnight, he died on Saturday at the early age of forty-one. His remains were carried yesterday morning to the Tower of Silence built especially for his family, and the funeral was attended by nearly all classes of the Parsee community.

THE BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY.—On Saturday, at noon, a meeting of the promoters of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) was held at the office of the Chamber of Commerce. There were several European merchants present, the Hon. M. H. Scott presiding. A temporary Committee was nominated, and it was resolved to obtain the registration of the Company for limited liability. A general meeting of the shareholders will be convened a fortnight from the date of the registration of the Company.—Mr. H. Brooks has been appointed to act as Honorary Secretary.

WE understand the Government of Bombay has sanctioned the proposal mentioned in Mr. Howard's Report, to send Dr. Martin Haug, the Sanscrit Professor, on a tour in Guzerat during the ensuing cold season to inspect manuscripts. Dr. Haug will be accompanied by one or two Parsee and Hindoo scholars capable of assisting his researches. There is said to be a Parsee manuscript at Broach twelve hundred years old, and others of great value in other parts of the country. The expedition cannot fail to throw great light on the ancient history of India.—*Poona Observer*, *June* 20.

THE following is the fall of Rain at Byculla during last week:—

	In.	Cts.
Total previously registered.....	16	37
June 14th	3	16
15th	3	18
16th	1	94
17th	0	42
18th	2	40
19th	1	50
20th	0	88
For the week ...	13	46
Total fall ...	29	83

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 20, 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEMAY, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Portuguese, by name Jerone Francis, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a turkey, the value of eight rupees, the property of Mr. J. Bell.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner came from some dirty lane, and over a pond at the back of the prosecutor's house, and opened a door in the fence where four turkeys had been placed on the previous day. Prisoner got into the fence and was caught while carrying away one of the turkeys.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour in the County Gaol.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—One Robert Chorkerrid, a seaman of the ship *Dovercourt*, was brought up charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

Captain Heigbo said that the defendant was a steward and an articled seaman on board the ship. On Friday last prisoner came to him and asked him for his discharge, which he (Captain) refused. On Saturday morning witness asked him if he was of the same temper as the evening previous in refusing duty. Captain afterwards gave the prisoner in charge of the police.

His Worship told the defendant to go back to his duty, or he would send him to jail.

Defendant refused to return to his duty.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned for three weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to be taken on board.

ASSAULT.—An Italian, named Antonio Syoria, seaman of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, was placed at the bar charged with having assaulted one John Nosvally, a seaman of the same vessel. The charge was clearly proved against the seaman, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for four calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ. CHIEF MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN W. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held again this day, in the Fort Police Office, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship *Patterson*.

John Pace said,—I was steward of the ship *Patterson* when she left Bombay on the 4th June. The pilot was on board before breakfast. To the best of my knowledge the ship got under weigh about 1 o'clock P.M. We had dinner about three in the afternoon. At the dinner there was the Captain, Mr. McCormack, a Band Master of the army, and another, and the pilot came down and had a snack. He did not stop long. In fact, he was very little in the cabin. Dinner was over in about an hour. The things were not all off the table when the pilot left at half-past four. All the cabin stores were kept in a place for that purpose in the after part of the house on the upper deck. None of them were below. We had no grog allowed on board; but the men got one glass of brandy each given them by the Captain at one P.M. That was all they had that day. They had none the previous day. None was issued to them during the whole time the ship was in Bombay. I first heard that the ship was leaking at about half-past seven. The second mate told me that the ship was leaking, and asked me if the Captain had laid down. The Captain was laying down. He laid down at seven, and told me to call him in half an hour. I called the Captain somewhere near about eight. He was asleep. I just called him and he got up. I said the second mate says "the ship is leaking." The Captain came straight past me, and went out on deck. He went to the pumps directly, and had them sounded, but I cannot say what quantity of water was found. The second mate did not tell me how much water was in the ship when he first said that she was leaking. He appeared to be alarmed. I did not call the Captain because I thought the ship was all right, and nothing wrong, and the second mate had set the hands on to the pumps. I joined the ship on the 10th August 1862. She was not leaky at all before this occasion. I have been steward of a ship about three years. There were no means of getting down in the hold on the day the ship left Bombay, nor into the 'tween decks. Every thing was filled up and the hatches battened down. The four and after-hatch were battened down two days before we left, and the main-hatch the day before we left. One gun was fired three times as the ship was going out of the harbour. We fired on leaving Sunderland and Aden. There was no jollification going on on the way out of the harbour. We just had our dinners. No kind of intoxicating liquor was used at the cabin dinner, except one bottle of ale; and I am not sure that that was partaken of. I was not alarmed for the safety of the ship until the Captain came out and called all hands, who were put to the pumps. I think the ship was put before the wind to come back again. I left the ship about two o'clock, and got into the Captain's boat. I only saved a very few clothes. I am not aware that any steps were taken to ascertain where the leak was, as no one could get below.

Robert Knowles recalled, said,—The water tank went from about a foot under the upper deck right down to the keelson. It was round and about ten feet in diameter. The water tank is below all the materials for building in the 'tween decks. There was a bulkhead in the four part, and it went from that to the after part of the ship, but I do not know whether it went into the hold or not. There was a scuttle hatch from the sail room into the hold. There was a road through the after cabin into the sail room. I should say the depth of the sail room was about five feet and a half. I used to keep a bundle of oakum in the 'tween decks there to keep it dry. I was once there with the steward. He had some of his stores there; sugar was there, I know. I have been down there at sea for oakum on the passage from England to Aden, and also from Aden to Bombay. There was no bow or stern timber port. The transon and timbers were exposed all open in the sail room, not covered as they are in London built ships with what is called the ceiling. The hand could be put between the timbers so as to reach the outside planking of the ship. The height of the 'tween decks was about eight feet. The height of the sail room was less than the other part of the 'tween decks because the ship runs up aft. The lower part of the sail room could not have been under water. There had been a bulkhead before the scuttle hatch from the sail room into the lower hold, but whether it was knocked down or not, on my oath I cannot say. I seen that bulkhead in the ship when I sailed in Bombay about seven or eight weeks before the ship left. To my knowledge I did not knock that bulkhead down. I would not be sure whether I did or not. I had no carpenters employed on board in Bombay. None could have been employed to knock down that bulkhead without my knowledge. I do not know what that bulkhead was for, without it was for stores. Cargo could not be put into that place without removing the bulkhead. I never once went down through that scuttle hatch from the said room into the lower hold. I never examined that part of the ship. I know there was a bulkhead there, from being in the place above it. I have never seen the fore part of that bulkhead in the lower hold. I really cannot be sure whether I have seen it (the bulkhead) or not. I cannot tell where the inner ends of the chain cables were secured. They were never got up in my time. I overhauled all the shackles and knocked the pins out up to 90 fathoms. There were three chain cables on board. Two were stowed in the chain locker, and one on the lower deck. I do not know the length of the chain cables that were in the lockers. When I examined the chain cables up to 90 fathoms, I do not know how many fathoms were left in the lockers. The usual length of a chain cable is 120 fathoms. About 15 fathoms between each shackle. I think the diameter of the largest chain was an inch and three quarters. There was a partition in the chain locker amidship. It went fore and aft. The depth of the locker was about 9 feet. It did not extend below the lower deck. I have been in that chain locker but not when the chain was out of it. Captain Lamble occupied the after cabin, through which there was a road to the sail room. The steward lived in the cabin. The ship settled bodily, neither by the head or the stern. I have been in a leaky ship before. It never occurred to me to try and ascertain where the leak was. It was tight up to the last moment.

Question by the Court at the instance of Captain Lamble.—Did not you yourself take down that sail room bulkhead in the 'tween decks?

Answer—Not to my knowledge.

Question.—Did you ever see any other bulkhead in the ship's hold, or 'tween deck, besides that one bulkhead?

Answer—I could not be sure whether I had or not.

John Pace recalled, said,—I kept floor, oil, sugar and cabin biscuits in a place above the sail room, on the cabin deck. There was a road from the after cabin to the sail room, it could be got into from my store place. I was never down there. I saw people go down by taking the binnacle's top off and go down that way to get the sails out. I have never seen anybody go from the cabin into the sail room. There was a passage to go through my way from the store room into the sail room. The sail room was from the deck to the 'tween decks. Sails might have been got up from the sail room through my store room, but they never were. I have been down in the sail room when it was empty in Bombay. There was a hatch or scuttle leading from the sail room to the lower hold. There was a partition right across about eight or ten feet from the after part of the ship. That bulkhead was up when the ship left Bombay. It might have been knocked down without my knowledge. I saw that hatch leading to the lower hold open when a man fell through it among the casks of oil.

John Hay Hall stated,—I was chief mate of the *Patterson*, and left Bombay on the 4th June. That ship's hold was entirely filled with cargo. There was no passage between the upper deck to the hold at all.

Question.—Was there no passage from the upper deck below whatever?

Answer.—None whatever, with the exception of our sail cabin which was filled chock full with sails, and bread in bags. There must have been eighteen or twenty bags. I knocked the bulkhead off the sail cabin down myself with the carpenter's hammer, with the assistance of Dawson and five or six others whose names I do not know. The carpenter was busy making a pair of treple trees at the time. He told me he was rather busy, so I said "give me the hammer, and I'll knock it down myself." The planks were about an inch and a half thick.

The further enquiry will be resumed this day (Monday.)

DIED AT SEA 23RD APRIL 1863,

AGED FIVE MONTHS.

We saw her little breath come quick, we watched her as she lay;
And we knew our pretty darling's soul, would soon be called away.
So quietly her last sigh came, so soft her life's spark fled,
That we hardly could believe at first—our little child was dead.
So calm her face, so sweet her look, we felt her soul had flown,
Borne far away on seraph's wings, to a bright and heavenly home.
Upon her tiny face it seemed, a holy light was there—
A light we think the angels have, so sweet, so pure, so fair.

The bell is tolling slowly, and the time is drawing nigh
For us to wish our darling child, our first, our last Good bye.
We leave her far behind us, the dark blue sea her grave,
But we feel her soul is living still, with "Him who came to save."
We think upon those words of His, those words in mercy given—
Suffer the young to come to me, for of such, is
My Father's Heaven.

Bombay, June 1863. A. M.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For enquiry under Section 306 *of Act VIII. of* 1859.

Rahimut widow and another *vs.* Ismail Cassum and another.

Ruttonbae widow *vs.* Raja Fuckeera and others.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

62 Vella Ghella *vs.* Ramrutton Succaram and others.
66 Kessowjee Lalljee *vs.* William Loudon.
64 Vizpall Shamjee *vs.* Gocul Mohunjee and another.
69 Dinshaw Bomonjee *vs.* Chooneelall Dulcharam.
76 Vullabhoy Lulloobhoy *vs.* Ruttonjee Nowrojee.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Plea Side Causes (late Supreme Court file).

Bacherdass Manchand *vs.* Ramchundra Runsord.
Luckmeedass Munneeram and others *vs.* Danmull Bhadermull and another.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

27 Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Aba Thara.
35 Mooarjee Cursondass *vs.* Wittuldass Goverdhundass and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 20th June 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—19TH JUNE 1863.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Puna Waga vs. Dhuneebaee, widow of Luckmon Lalla, deceased.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of forty-seven rupees, the balance due on a promissory note given to one Jewan, and transferred to plaintiff. The promissory note was originally for Rs. 32, on which interest had accrued at 36 per cent., from the 12th August 1858, amounting to fifty-seven rupees, of which Rs. 42 was abandoned.

In the present case the evidence was so equally balanced that it was useless for the Judge to endeavour to give a verdict upon it to either side, and his attention was accordingly directed to some more sensible point than the evidence of the witnesses. The case had been postponed at the last hearing, in order to allow time for the plaintiff to find the attesting witness, who it was represented was a police sepoy. This witness, however, was not forthcoming even now, and His Honor intimated to the plaintiff that there was only one way to prove his case, which was to elect a non-suit, and avail himself of that opportunity to find the sepoy. Hereupon the plaintiff asked a postponement of the case. The Judge told him that he would not postpone the case for him, as it had already been once postponed on his account, and that he must be quick to elect non-suit, or a verdict would be recorded for the defendant. The plaintiff having declined to elect a non-suit, His Honor recorded a verdict for the defendant, and ordered the plaintiff to be put out of Court.

Saturday, 20th June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Nowrojee Furdonjee, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hormusjee Temoojee, deceased, vs. *Eduljee Pallonjee Kapudia.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and twenty-one rupees, ten annas and nine pies, being a balance of one hundred and ninety-five rupees, one anna and nine pies, together with twenty-six rupees and nine annas, interest at the rate of nine per cent.

The plaintiff did not appear, and a servant was sent to prove the debt. It was stated that he could not attend, being an Interpreter of the High Court. His Honor said that the case must stand over for the attendance of the plaintiff, it being imperative, in the absence of the defendant, that the plaintiff should appear in person. The power of attorney too, which had been put in, could not be received; besides which it was unstamped.

Manookhan bin Rogay Khan vs. Wm. Brabazon.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of fifty-seven rupees, three annas, and six pies, a servant's wages.

The plaintiff said that the account for thirty-three rupees, three annas, and six pies, had received the signature of the defendant as correct. Certain sums which had been paid were deducted in this account, the remaining balance of the claim for twenty-four rupees, was for wages for the months of April and May.

The defendant, who is a Pensioned Conductor of the Engineers, stated that he had arranged with the plaintiff for him to go to another situation. He had, he admitted, brought him from Poona in his service, but since engaging him he had, through an accident, been in Hospital almost ever since, and the defendant had had nothing to do for him. He had spoken to the plaintiff and told him this, and he had received from him a certificate of character, and he understood that he had then done with him. Besides this, he had given him several small sums of money which he had not acknowledged. He thought, under these circumstances, the plaintiff should be satisfied with half pay.

The plaintiff admitted receiving one rupee and a quarter, which he thought was a gratuity.

His Honor said that the defendant would be obliged to keep his agreement with his servant until he was regularly discharged. He had brought him from Poona with the understanding that he was to return, and if he had not evidence to prove that he had been legally discharged, he must be paid his expenses back to Poona. The sum of Rs. 1-4 the Court presumed was not a gift, and this would be deducted from the amount now sued for.

The verdict would be for plaintiff for Rs. 55-15-6.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Ruttonjee Burjorjee vs. Luxmee Moosulmeen.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and ninety rupees, being the balance of a promissory note passed by the defendant and an European gentleman named St. Clair, upon receiving the sum of four hundred and forty rupees from the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangeer appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung for the defendant.

Mr. Jehangeer stated the case.—The plaintiff, he said, had received the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees from the defendant, for which he had given credit to him, leaving the balance above named. Mr. Jehangeer would like to know what defence would be made in the face of the document he held.

Mr. Pandurung said that his client had never executed the note in question, nor received any consideration for it.

The witnesses on both sides having been examined and cross-examined, and several discrepancies occurring in the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, Mr. Jehangeer elected a non-suit.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th June 1863.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th June 1863.

Read the following papers regarding Rules for Leave of Absence and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants:—

A Memorial on the subject from Uncovenanted Servants in the three Presidencies.

Letter from the Supreme Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 42 of 15th June 1861, forwarding the above Memorial, and one from Officers of the Education Department in Bengal, with other correspondence, regarding Pension Rules for Educational Officers.

Financial Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 205 of 8th December 1862.

Ordered, that an extract, paragraphs 1 to 18, of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and for the guidance of the several Departments of the Supreme Government, of the Local Governments and Administrations, and of all Officers and Departments concerned.

Extract (Paragraphs 1 to 18) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 205 of 1862, dated the 8th December.

I HAVE considered in Council the Memorial from the Uncovenanted Servants of the several Governments in India, praying for modifications in the existing Rules which govern the grant to them of pensions and leave of absence, together with your Public Letters, dated the 8th and 15th June 1861, Nos. 37 and 42; 6th August 1861, No. 56, and your Financial Letter, dated the 4th August 1862, No. 110, on the same subject.

2. The great body of the Uncovenanted Servants of India have always been Natives; and it has been the just and wise policy of the Government to employ, as largely as they could with safety, the Natives of India in the administration of their own country. It is still the desire and intention of Her Majesty's Government that whilst, to a certain extent, European agency beyond the Covenanted Servants must always be employed in various situations, Natives of India should constitute the great majority of the Uncovenanted Servants in India.

3. Your Government points out the impossibility of making any distinction between Europeans and Natives. In that opinion I entirely concur, and whilst, therefore, I cannot but admit that there are differences of various kinds in the circumstances of persons of the different races who are employed in the Uncovenanted Service of India, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be indispensable that the Rules to be laid down should be such as are applicable to the whole of that body, of whom the great majority are, and must always be, of Native race and of Native habits.

4. I think there is, however, sufficient ground for an exception as regards Educational Officers, and Law Officers, and Native Judges. In those cases a previous course of study, and in many instances, practical experience is required, and there is consequently reason for making a distinction in regard to that class of servants whose claims will therefore be separately considered.

5. I now proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the general body of Uncovenanted Servants.

6. It has been decided that no Uncovenanted Servant shall in future be allowed to count for pension any period of service antecedent to his having attained the age of 22 years, and, in calculating the period of service required by this Despatch as a qualification for pension, the period must be reckoned from that age.

7. The allowances to be granted to Uncovenanted Servants on retirement are in future to be as follow, *viz*:—

On production of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which the applicant may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India:

1. Under fifteen years' service,—a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.
2. After fifteen years' service,—one-third of his salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rupees 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.
3. After twenty-five years' service,—one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rupees 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rupees 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

After thirty years' service, or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on Medical Certificate.

8. The period of service which is to be admitted in considering a claim to pension must be continuous; but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Uncovenanted Servant, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

9. Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

10. These pensions have hitherto been payable only in India. As a rule, Europeans on being pensioned desire to return to this country, and they are consequently under the necessity of employing an agent in India to receive and remit their pensions. If the pensions are allowed to be paid in England, the delay, and inconvenience of agency will be saved, while the charge to Government would be very inconsiderable. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that each Uncovenanted Servant shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or vice versa. This change can, however, be allowed but once.

11. The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose, but as a rate of exchange, based on the intrinsic value of the rupee, and the market price of bills, is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of Officers absent from India, Pensioners, and Officers on furlough for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants and is therefore to be adopted.

12. I am desirous of being furnished with a list of the Uncovenanted Servants who are entitled to the benefit of the Pension Rules; and it must be understood that it is not now intended to grant the benefit of those Rules to any of the lower grades of servants who are not at present entitled to pension.

13. An Uncovenanted Servant may, under the existing Rules, be granted, on sufficient cause being shewn, leave on private affairs for six months in one period, retaining his office with half salary up to 600*l.* per annum, which is the maximum amount allowed to be drawn. This leave may be repeated after intervals of six years, and is allowed to count for pension. Leave of this description may still be granted, but the period of absence will not be allowed to count for pension, and the option may be given to Uncovenanted Servants of taking in lieu of the above leave a furlough for one year after ten years' residence, and a second furlough also for one year after eighteen years' residence in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service. For such periods an absentee, whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per mensem, may be allowed to draw one-half salary provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or 80*l.* per annum. If the absentees' salary shall be

Above Rupees 200, and not exceeding Rupees 400 per month, he may be granted an allowance of Rupees 1,300 or 130*l.* per annum.

"	400, " Rs.	700 " Rs.	2,000 or 200*l.* "
"	700, " "	1,200 " "	3,000 " 300*l.* "
"	1,200, " "	" "	4,000 " 400*l.* "

On taking leave on private affairs for the first time after the publication of the new Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant must decide whether he will apply for six months' leave on private affairs, or for one year's furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. In regard to absence on Medical Certificate, an Uncovenanted Servant, under the existing Rules, may be granted leave of absence for three years during the whole period of his service, of which two may be continuous, and two only can be counted as service qualifying for pension. For one year of the entire period the absentee may draw half, and during the remainder one-third of his allowances limited, however, to 600*l.* per annum.

15. Instead of the period of leave now allowed, Her Majesty's Government authorize the grant of leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, with allowances, to the extent of three years, in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time.

16. For the first fifteen months of each period the absentee may be allowed one half-salary, provided that it shall in no case exceed 600*l.* per annum; and for the remainder of his absence, within the prescribed limit, he may be allowed one-fourth of his salary, limited to 300*l.* per annum.

17. If any further leave should be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted as exceptional leave but without any allowance.

18. These periods of absence on Furlough and Medical Certificate are not to count for pension; but privilege leave in India may be allowed for one month in each year, which is not, however, to accumulate, and the grant of which must be always subject to the condition that no inconvenience or charge shall be caused to Government thereby; this privilege leave will count in the period of service qualifying for pension.

The following revised Rules for the grant of Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Civil Servants are published by order of His Honor the President in Council for general information and guidance:—

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rupees 100 a month, whether they receive their appointments direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

THE following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

I. Leave on Medical Certificate.
II. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.
III. Privilege Leave.
IV. Preparatory or Additional Leave.

General Rules.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, though the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.

2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments when the latter are duly authorised to exercise this power. But in other cases leave must be granted by the Government.

3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments can obtain any leave under these Rules without reference to Government; but the Authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment a monthly Return of the leave granted by them according to the Form given in Appendix A.

4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.

5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a Medical Certificate in the prescribed Form.

6. *Applications for Leave on Medical Certificate.*—Applications for Leave on Medical Certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the Medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, so far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and by a Certificate from the chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or, if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary removal, and the period for which absence is to the best of his judgement absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the Certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

7. *Extension of Leave on Medical Certificate.*—An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended: such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England,—or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

9. *Application for Leave on Private Affairs.*—Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorised Officers, on sufficient cause being shewn, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the Public Services.

10. *Extension of Leave to date of arrival of vessel.*—When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.

11. *Leave on Medical Certificate.*—Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, is limited to the extent of three years in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time. Should any further leave be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance.

12. *Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.*—Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—

1*st.*—*Leave on Private Affairs*;—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

2*nd.*—*Or* a FURLOUGH—for one year after ten years' service, and a second Furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an Officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on Private Affairs, or for Furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough and Leave on Private Affairs, taken beyond India will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the Officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlough or Leave on Private Affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. *Privilege Leave.*—Privilege leave when it can be granted without injury to the Public Service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each Calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each Calendar year may be allowed to Officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

18. *Preparatory Leave.*—Preparatory or additional leave is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a sanatarium on Medical Certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India in Europe on Private Affairs, Furlough, or Medical Certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency Towns on sick leave beyond Sea will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

19. Officers retiring from the Service on pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Public Service.

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rupees 6,000 or 600*l.* per annum;—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed 2300 per annum. Within these limitations absentee Pay will be given as follows:—

I. To an Officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

II. To an Officer on leave on private affairs—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an Officer absent on private affairs obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subjected for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave.

III. To an Officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per month—one-half of his salary, provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or 280 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be—

Above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 1,300 or £130.
Above Rs. 400, and not exceeding Rs. 700 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 2,000 or £200.
Above Rs. 700 and not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 3,000 or £300.
Above Rs. 1,200 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000 or £400.

IV. To an Officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and—on return from leave—one-half or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of salary he may be then drawing.

V. To an Officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An Officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess, but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his office will become vacant. An Officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the Rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Rules for joining Office.

Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the Authority conferring the appointment.

An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment, but when transferred from one appointment to another of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

Payments of Absentee Allowances.

Officer already holding an appointment of Rupees 1,500 a month will, on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty years' service according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension up to 900*l.* a year, but he will not, if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments.]

23. I must observe that, under the existing Pension Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount which is only authorized as the reward of approved service, and when the Rules were framed it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than 500*l.* per annum could ever be granted.

24. Under any circumstances, therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NEWS LETTER.

MAHABULESHWUR, *15th June.*

I JUST send a few lines for the information of those who may be looking out for their friends, and may be uncomfortable at their non-arrival. Many people cannot get away owing to the rain. We have had it ever since six o'clock yesterday evening. It was very pleasant until then, and we hope it will be better to-morrow. The Bakers have shut up shop, also the Butchers, and no supplies are coming in, so we are not very comfortable. Those are well off who have only to go to Sattara, which they can reach in one night.

I think it would not be a bad spec to have one house at Sattara and another here. What could be more comfortable? And a house might be purchased at that station, I fancy, at a reasonable price, although I am told all the houses at Sattara have got tenants.

We have many leaking houses here.—*Poona Observer, June* 20.

POONA.

ON Tuesday last New Colors were presented to Her Majesty's 10th Native Infantry by Mrs. Colonel Gell, wife of the gallant Colonel in command of the Corps.—*Observer, June* 20.

BENGAL.

WE are sorry to hear that a rather serious accident occurred on the East Indian Railway at Peer Pointee, on Tuesday morning, when, owing to a misunderstanding between the driver and guard about shutning some horse-boxes from the down train, the points were turned when only part of the train had passed through, and the engine and half the train ran off the siding and got "smashed into a cocked hat." The driver escaped, but the European fireman and three Natives were killed. The next train was delayed some five hours, and there will be a nice little bill to pay for the "unavoidable" mistake.—*Englishman, June* 11.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BRIGADIER J. D. MACPHERSON, C.B., arrived at Agra yesterday, and assumed Command of the station under the salute due to his rank.

Major General Garvock, with his aide-de-Camp, passed through the station yesterday, *en route* to Peshawur.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 13.

A BRIEF note from Umritsur states that a somewhat violent storm occurred there on Saturday evening, followed by a slight fall of rain. It had been very close during the day. A large swarm of Locusts appeared in parts of the Civil Station, and settled on the shrubs and trees, doing however but little damage as the storm carried the greater proportion away. Violent gusts of wind occurred between 7 and 9, and about midnight a suffocatingly hot breeze set in from the South. The Locusts that remained during the night were scared off by "beat of drum" on Sunday morning.

"The derangement of the atmosphere continued all Sunday, and in the evening we had a most violent storm of wind, rain, lightning and thunder, which continued for two hours, commencing with a heavy dust storm from the North East. The house of Mr. Honorary Magistrate Mehtab Sing, in the town, was struck by the electric fluid but happily no damage was done, a partial but heavy fall of rain also occurred on Monday morning."

Similar atmospheric changes to those above described have also been experienced at Lahore during the week. This morning on going to press the clouds in the N. W. denoted approaching heavy rain, and we should not be surprised—though somewhat earlier than usual—were they not the harbinger of the monsoon.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 10.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

(From the Sindaun, June 13.*)*

AN official paper has just been published by the Punjab Government, setting forth an estimate of the quantity of cotton without the seed yielded by the entire crop of the Province in 1862, the average price obtainable by the producers, the quantity considered available out of the crop for export, and the probable total produce of fibre during 1861. From this report we learn that the out-turn this year, (4,91,206 maunds), is more than a lakh of maunds less than was the estimated produce of 1861, (6,02,466). But it is the opinion of the Financial Commissioner that, although the character of the last season has been in the majority of cases unfavourable to the growth of the staple, the estimate returns of 1861 must have been erroneous. The true test by which we may judge of the progress of cotton culture is a comparative statement, from year to year, of the area of land devoted to it; and it is matter of surprise that this information, afforded in the returns of 1861, which exhibited an excess of 66,063 acres over the preceding year, is not given in the report before us. We may, however, trace the influence the great demand for the staple at home has exercised over its cultivation, in the fact that 1,24,817 maunds, out of a total of 6,02,466, are estimated to have been exported in 1861, while in 1832 the exportation actually swept away 2,29,256 maunds out of 4,91,206. We have every reason to believe that the quantity stated to have been exported last year is incorrect; for Captain Minchin, the Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Ghazee Khan, with every opportunity to collect accurate data on the subject, returns the total export in country craft *which passed Mut hunkote*, at 2,90,829 maunds, nearly every seer of which it is right to suppose was of Punjab growth. It is true that a proportion of this quantity belonged to the preceding season; but this is more than balanced by the exports of the steamers, the large quantites still awaiting transports, and those sent to Calcutta, and other parts of the country.

The document before us supplies the following statistics :—

Districts.	Produce. 1861.	Produce. 1862.	Exports. 1862.
Delhi	11,059	8,179	1,820
Goorgaon	37,308	25,310	12,000
Kurnaul	22,957	16,633	5,346
Hissar	8,275	8,275	...
Rohtuck	48,174	33,448	17,890
Sirsa	158	...	...
Umballa	49,736	36,000	28,000
Loodhiana	45,522	47,000	36,500
Simla	250	...	...
Jullundur	19,660	23,623	6,340
Hoshiarpore	18,025	21,000	...
Kangra	4,476	...	...
Umritsur	32,290	12,220	3,740
Goordaspore	39,312	28,712	9,915
Seolkote	30,332	20,631	7,990
Lahore	16,428	12,144	4,250
Gujranwalla	18,197	15,000	5,000
Ferozepore	12,000	19,873	6,773
Rawul Pindee	13,963	13,091	2,700
Jhelum	15,676	16,000	...
Shahpore	27,093	21,622	16,293
Goojrat	21,158	20,996	13,325
Mooltan	26,325	16,815	8,464
Jhung	21,016	15,393	6,213
Googaira	11,570	9,912	1,914
Muzuffergurh	13,997	14,220	9,600
Dera Ismail Khan	14,238	6,500	3,940
Dera Gazee Khan	16,146	17,130	12,139
Bunnoo	5,182	4,405	2,163
Peshawur	9,918	13,790	4,750
Hazara	7,240	4,207	...
Kohat	1,069	...	...
Total...	6,02,466	4,91,206	2,29,256

An increase is perceptible in eight Districts only, viz :—Hissar, Loodhiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpore, Goordaspore, Jhelum, Dera Gazee Khan, and Peshawur. But we very much doubt the accuracy of the above figures; or rather, we should say, they are incorrect, if we must take as correct the statements made in February, 1862, when the question of opening out means of communication in various parts of the Punjab to facilitate the export of cotton was discussed. It was then asserted that Hoshiarpore, for instance grew 60,000 maunds of the staple, more than half of which it manufactured and exported in this form to the Hill Districts and Cabul. In the return before us the crop is given at 21,000 maunds only. In Umballa the quantities produced correspond exactly, 36,000 maunds, but the export is estimated at 9,000 instead of 28,000 as stated above. Goordaspore, which actually exported 9,995 maunds only, is put down as exporting 25,000 *viâ* Lahore. Rohtuck shows 33,448 maunds grown against 65,552, and 17,890 exported against 32,776. Dera Ismail Khan, with a crop of 6,500 maunds of which 3,940 were exported, is stated as producing 32,700 maunds and exporting only 700 *pounds*. Discrepancies occur in other cases, and as we said before, cast a great doubt upon the accuracy of the return under review. It is very difficult to arrive at fair estimates of this description; but there must be something very wrong when *three* statements, published within twelve or eighteen months, differ so widely in their conclusions. Again must we regret the omission of the "acreage" under cultivation, for it would assist us greatly in forming a tolerably correct idea of the real extent of cotton cultivation in the Punjab.

The Financial Commissioner closes his remarks with this paragraph :—"With respect to their capabilities as "possessing cotton producing lands, I find the Divi"sions to stand thus: Umballa, Rawul Pindee, Um"ritsur, Mooltan, Delhi, Jullundhur, Hissar, Lahore, "Derajat, Peshawur; with reference to extent of their "exports they run thus: Umballa, Rawul Pindee, "Mooltan, Umritsur, Delhi, Derajat, Hissar, Lahore, "Peshawur, Jullundhur; whilst in the matter of pri"ces, the Derajat cotton fetches 23, 24 and 25 Rs. per "maund. Peshawur and Mooltan are next on the list, "and Delhi is the last, its cotton realizing from 12 to "14 only in the market. Of the other Divisions Rs. 16 "may be perhaps taken as the average rate per "maund."

This average price is very correctly estimated. The rate fixed by Captain Minchin, in his annual return, is exactly Rs. 16-15-8. The cost at Delhi is not owing to the inferiority of the staple, but to its distance from the sea-board and the expense which attends its transport. Cotton at Lahore is worth Rs. 18 a maund, Ferozepore Rs. 17-8, Mooltan Rs. 16-9-10, Dera Gazee Khan Rs. 25, Peshawur Rs. 20-2-8, Umritsur Rs. 14, Sealkote Rs. 18, Umballa Rs. 14, and Hissar Rs. 13-8.

No estimate has appeared as yet of the yield for 1863. When one is prepared, we hope the area under cultivation, which may be always obtained with considerable accuracy, will be stated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

PARIS, *Thursday.*—That worthy hero of Le Sage, Gil Blas by name, was told by one of his brother varlets that if he desired to be thought a man of wit he must never cease talking. In a great quantity of chaff there must be found some stray grains of wheat. If Gil Blas chatted constantly, he would be sure to say a good thing now and again; the good things would be remembered—the bad forgotten. The Gil Blas of to-day is the Marquis de Boissy, who fatigues the Imperial senate with constant orations. His discourses in general excite nothing but a passing smile or a word of pity. Yet the audience whom he does not enchain. He has finished, however, by saying something both good and cutting. Last week a paper likened the opposition in the legislative corps to the *Gracchi*, as sketched by a Latin poet. No doubt the Latin poet was Juvenal, who, in his second Satire, wrote,—

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes."

The Marquis de Boissy has evidently, to judge from an allusion, been studying that author's fourth Satire. There was a discussion in the senate as to whether that body should continue to receive petitions from other than French citizens. This debate arose, no doubt, from Poles presenting long complaints about the Russian government, the Prussian government, the Austrian government. In fact, as French law now stands, an Irish deputation might have laid on the table volumes of abuse with regard to English misrule. The people of Peru are at liberty to petition the French Chamber with regard to the religious tendencies of the Zulus. The Marquis de Boissy protested against this custom, remarking that the senate might find plenty of occupation if allowed to legislate on all French matters; he then hinted that the Chamber resembled that which Nero assembled in haste to deliberate with what sauce he should eat his turbot. Some French Juvenal will one of these days give us a curious picture of the present parliament of France, and an account of its deliberations, which are little more than a farce.

Rumours of war still continue to be circulated in connection with Russia's unsatisfactory reply, and the journals have been let loose to fly at the throat of the Northern autocrat. The attitude of Sweden has from the first excited some surprise and admiration. It is hardly to be doubted but the government of that country is not leaning exclusively on her own strength—on the new sea brood she is rearing, and the fortifications of Carlskrona. There is most likely some secret treaty between Stockholm and Paris, with engagements for sudden eventualities. An order issued by the Minister of Marine here shows the existence of some understanding between the two countries. French ports in the Atlantic are to prepare for the reception of a Swedish fleet. The conduct of Prussia calls down upon her head both threats and abuse, and another battle of Jena is spoken of to bring that power to reason.

More news has arrived through the United States from Mexico. Puebla still holding out, although represented as seeking an honourable capitulation, the ladies of that town and the common council demanding of the French general that he would not resort to a bombardment. The intelligence is of most mingled complexion, and as yet there is no means of testing its veracity. A despatch from Madrid states that Comonfort, whilst marching to relieve the beleaguered city, was met and defeated by Bazaine. There seems to be much truth in this. Comonfort had most probably attacked Berthier to draw off his attention. Ortega, too, is represented as having tried to escape, and fight his way with 15,000 men through the French lines. In this he had failed, and had been driven back into the city, where he will be forced either to fight it out, or to surrender at discretion. This news is dated from Vera Cruz, April 5th. A letter from America, dated the 22nd of the same month, says that it was currently reported that the French had met with a serious check, but that, on examination, it had turned out that the only reverse was the failure of a column of attack to carry Fort Saint-Xavier. A few days later this fort, rendered untenable by the French artillery, had been taken, together with all the exterior fortifications. Military men have blamed Forey for wasting so much time, insisting that he should have long ago marched on Puebla, and have attacked that city at once by storm, instead of by regular siege. Forcy, however, might have found himself before another Saragossa, commanded by another Palafox, for despair and stout resistenteries, well-loop holed, give courage. He awaited his heavy guns and munition, and, in spite of ladies and town council, by the latest advices was bombarding a city which could hardly hold out more than a few days.

In accordance with a new regulation, regiments raised in Algeria, and considered as troops specially attached to that dependency, will enjoy a privilege, long ago granted to all French regiments. They will, turn about, form part of the garrison of Paris, the Paradise of the French soldier, where he has extra pay and lighter work. The first African detachment, profiting by this new order, arrived this week in the shape of a regiment of Spahis. It was a picturesque sight as they came down the Rue de Rivoli on a bright sunny evening. Like small birds hovering round the flight of an eagle, the *gamins* of Paris, attracted by the novel uniform, by the dark, sedate face, and active little Arab steeds of the newcomers, mustered in great force, some remarking the high-backed Turkish saddle, others the tremendous spurs, others the length and size of an ordinary bayonet, then there was the long, unwieldy musket, the cavalry sword, and the single pistol reposing in a red leather holster. The large white bernous, the loose trousers, and queer head-gear completed the outer man. The Spahis are very well to look on, but give one no idea of serviceable. They have been quartered in the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, close to the Tuileries, and from thence they have a fine view of a great part of the city. Their first care on reaching their quarters was to organize their *cuisine*. They eat, out of wooden bowls, a very highly seasoned mess delighting in an Arab dish. Specially attached to the corps is a cook, who, after strict Hebrew fashion, instead of buying meat at the butcher's, purchases a sheep, and kills it after his own fashion The Spahis themselves are rather independent; they attend to military exercise, to their arms and horses, but their stables and rooms are cleaned by servants.

The 42nd anniversary of the death of Napoleon was celebrated on the 5th. Solemn mass was said at the Tuileries and the Invalides, and as usual the old soldiers of the First Empire performed their pilgrimage to the shrine of their great chief in the Place Vendome to hang crowns on the railing which surrounds his gun-motal column.

The French experimental squadron, under the command of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, has put to sea, to cruise along the Algerian and Spanish coasts.

The Normandie, Couronne, Solferino, and Magenta are shortly to be inspected by the Emperor at Cherbourg. From Cherbourg, His Majesty will proceed to the camp at Chalons.

It has been ordained that in future, only one franc a ton shall be levied as dues on vessels driven into French ports by stress of weather, provided such vessels, whilst in port, enter into no commercial transactions. It is said that several important changes and modifications are to be made in the Normandie.

PRUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

(From the Examiner, May 16.*)*

IT is impossible not to be struck with the curious contrast presented by the two States which on either side of the Baltic bound the Russian Empire. Both of them proud of past military achievements, and both possessing the forms and privileges of Constitutional Government, they naturally claim our sympathy, and may, if they will, have our confidence. In the prosperity, freedom, and independence of Sweden and of Prussia we have the deepest interest. No serious evil can befal either of them to which we can be indifferent; no important error can be committed by the Government of either which we can observe without regret. In alliance with each other and with us, their security against their overbearing and encroaching Muscovite neighbour would practically be complete; disunited, and bent on pursing opposite lines of national policy, one or other, if not both, must always be exposed to humiliation in time of peace and aggression in time of war. The instinct of Russia's ambition leads her seek the open sea. So long as her maritime is liable to be shut up within the gates of the Euxine and the Baltic, she cannot deceive herself as to the fact that she is not a naval Power; and she cannot therefore contend on equal terms with the great Oceanic States, Great Britain, America, and France. No disclaimer, however plausible or solemn, can therefore shake our belief that she cherishes the hope, and entertains the purpose, of one day possessing an outlet for her commerce and her arms on the coast of the Mediterranean or the Atlantic. The duty of Western Christendom is to keep the danger of such an acquisition ever in view, in order to prevent it. For Russia can never lawfully or legitimately obtain a port or arsenal outside the narrow seas; she can never obtain it but by spoliation and conquest, by the same means as she obtained Finland and Bessarabia, and would, if she had been permitted, have appropriated the remaining provinces of Turkey in Europe.

In an evil hour we were led by an all-engrossing fear of French ambition to acquiesce in the partition of Sweden, which was in every respect as sinister and shameless an act of rapine as the partition of Poland. Finland was as much a part of the great maritime kingdom of the north as Ireland is of this united realm; and its alienation and occupation by the hostile and arbitrary Power is a standing menace and injury to Sweden, which nothing can so perfectly illustrate as the hypothesis we have named. Europe felt this so strongly, that in 1814 Norway was unrighteously riven from Denmark and joined to Sweden by way of compensation for what she had lost. In area and population the stolen goods thus given were equivalent to what had been taken away. But politically they did not and could not redress the wrong. Russia, in fortified possession of Finland, is half-way towards the great object of her ambition; for her power thence to harass and invade the Scandinavian neighbour is increased by at least fifty per cent. With her usual cunning, she has not for some time made any overt attempt at a further absorption of territory; but the overshadowings of her power during the reign of Nicholas were deemed by many to have struck a fatal chill into the head if not the heart of her intended victim. Her secret diplomacy it was said had coiled itself around the Swedish Government; and though the memories and the hopes, the pride and the pluck of the people were untainted and untouched, suspicions were entertained, and not without reason, that many nobles and officials had been corruptly won over by the arts which it was known had been widely employed in Germany and elsewhere. The attitude of the Court of Stockholm during the Russian war of 1854-55 tended rather to confirm than to dissipate these impressions; unjustly so, as we conceive, because, unless the Western Powers had been prepared, as they confessedly were not, to pledge themselves never to make peace until Finland was restored, it would have been an act of extreme rashness on the part of Sweden to have attempted its recovery by force of arms. But the truth is, the Governments of England and France had blindly bound themselves not to abet any attempt to reduce Russia to her ancient limits. Circassia, Poland, and Finland lifted up their imploring hands in vain. The golden opportunity was missed, and we now see the consequences of that lamentable mistake. Meanwhile, Sweden seems to have become conscious of her humiliating and perilous position; and though still unable to break out of the go-cart of diplomacy, her king and people have given unmistakable signs of their earnest sympathy with the Poles, and of the profound conviction that in the fate of the heroic struggle they are waging, their own future is morally bound up. The remonstrance of Count Manderstroem on behalf of the gallant insurgents is a poor and pitiful affair as far as mere words go, yet, taking all the circumstances into consideration, its spirit is far manlier and its meaning more significant than the shabby despatch sent from Turip, or the dastardly production forwarded from Madrid. The position of Sweden is, indeed, so critical, and her present safety and future success is an object of so much moment to Western Europe, that she ought not to be urged to move faster or further than she feels within herself strength to sustain her. It is enough for us that the re-awakened spirit of the nation seeks and finds, in her free Parliament and press, the means of declaring to the world how anxiously it watches the great struggle of Poland for national emancipation, and how unhyingly it resents the fraud and force by which countries not Russian have been made servant and subject to the Czar. France and England can be at no loss where to find an intelligent, willing, and courageous ally whenever they want one; and there can be no question that were both or either prepared to form such an alliance, upon the condition of restoring Sweden to its entirety, the cause of Poland would be wellnigh one.

Painfully different is the national attitude of Prussia, with its imbecile monarch, its retrograde Court, and its mock-Muscovite Cabinet. A more pitiable spectacle modern Europe has never beheld. With the leadership of liberal Germany within his grasp, the present occupant of the Prussian throne has within two years rendered himself alternately the laughing-stock and the object of pity to all among his subjects or his neighbours who are above the condition of believers in the royal right divine. The incoherent dreams and lunatic pranks of his predecessor were attributed generally to mere disease. It was a bore to have a crazy king at Berlin, but people consoled themselves with the reflection that he could not live for ever; and they were not bound to suppose the dynasty demented. When he was gone, a rational man, it must be presumed, would succeed him; and with free institutions and an educated middle class it seemed incredible that Constitutional Government should not gradually be firmly established, and that a liberal and enlightened policy should not be pursued towards foreign nations. Who could have imagined that political madness had become hereditary in the House of Brandenburgh? Far from reproaching our Prussian friends for not speedily coming to the conviction disposed to give them credit for generosity and good sense in being so long incredulous on the subject. Neither are we prepared to join in the abuse heaped on them and their representatives for the forbearance and temper they have displayed, under great provocation from the mean and bullying, ignorant and ill-mannered ministers of the witless King William. The Chamber of Representatives have taken their stand upon the firm ground of legality; and so kept the great bulk of the community with them. They are doing in their own quiet way very much what the dogged opponents of the tyranny of Charles I. did in the earlier years of the Long Parliament. By sober remonstrance against each new act of Royal folly and courtly insolence, and by inflexible adherence to their resolution to vote no more money or men for military purposes than they deem necessary, they are accustoming the nation to appreciate the difference between the dignity, consistency, and economy of responsible rule, and the incoherence, unthrift, and subserviency to foreign absolutism of government divine right. They are giving the country time to grow practically familiar with the assertion of its duties. They are letting both wheat and tares grow together until the harvest. They know that the day of reckoning will surely come and they judge wisely that it is not their business to precipitate it. For this the liberal representatives of Prussia are thoughtlessly denounced by some amongst us. But what better could they do than they have done? The conduct of the Executive towards the Poles has been at once cruel and contemptible. Count Bismark and his accomplices have covered themselves and their miserable master with all the infamy of acting the part of political minions to a ruthless neighbouring tyrant; and yet they have been compelled by the long-suffering Chamber to back out of their guilty engagements with the Czar, and to shuffle and equivocate over every line and letter of their detestable compact with him. But what would have happened had impatience or indignation led them to take the reins prematurely out of the hands of the Executive and initiate a counter policy with respect to Poland? They could not have stirred an inch beyond their declaration of absolute neutrality without risking an open and ruinous breach in the popular party. Many Liberals in Prussia and throughout Germany are last friends of Poland, and conscientiously entertain the opinion that Germany will never be what she ought to be until every vestige of spoil shall have been restored. But then they reasonably argue that, as it is "safer to change many things than one," the restitution of Posen ought to be accompanied by other measures tending to the consolidation of a purely homo-geneous power in northern and central Germany. This plainly must be the work of an Administration representing the intelligence and possessing the confidence of the people. It is a work wholly beyond the sphere of a legislative assembly, and they are quite right not to undertake it. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that there are many good men in Germany who do not see their way to the re-constitution of Poland, and who would honestly regard any encouragement given to secession on the part of Posen as the first step towards anarchy and the dislocation of Prussia as a first-class Power. What would be gained by throwing these men into the arms of the Czar; and what would be lost?

MANHATTAN'S LAST LETTER ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Standard, May 18.*)*

NEW YORK, MAY 5.

THIS is really a dreadful day in New York. Every one is suffering. Those who have relations in the army under General Hooker feel that any moment the news may come that the loved one has met his death among the thousands who are losing their lives in the bloody and doubtful contest now raging near the Rappahannock.

People are incapable of transacting any business while this suspense lasts. When it will end, no one knows. The reports that come on, in spite of the closing of all telegraph information, are frightful. Such news as comes from the Government is rather favourable for Hooker, but who can tell the issue of a battle or a series of battles such as is now raging? At best we hear only one side, and, of course, no bad news is sent on.

It is raining, and has been since daylight. Groups are gathered everywhere, in the drinking saloons, in eating houses, under awnings, and in public places, and at newspaper bulletins, trying to pick up a few facts or even rumours to satiate the terrible craving to know the worst. I must say that men's minds are generally made up to hear the worst; consequently if good news comes it will be made welcome, because it is entirely unexpected. I may not be able to give my usual postscript, for the mail by this steamer closes at the unusually early hour of seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

To-day the 9th Zouaves will reach the city. This is the regiment so often led in battle by the late Colonel Kimball. This regiment went away 1000 strong; it comes back 430 in number. These poor fellows have not a musket with them for the parade to-day (of their own). But the orderly of Colonel Kimball, an Italian named Lewy, succeeded in borrowing muskets from General Farrero, who has charge of the Arsenal; and the Zouaves will have one parade, after which most of the members of the regiment will come up to my house to pay their respects to the widow of the brave Kemball, who is now our guest, being an old friend of my family, and will remain with us until religious services have been performed over her husband in presence of the regiment, when she will take her departure for her solitary home in Vermont. By the way, I have to relate a most extraordinary fact in relation to the dead soldiers from that state, called the "Green Mountains State." There is a fund provided, and every soldier from that State, no matter whether he dies in distant Texas, in the vicinity of New Orleans, Charleston, or the Potomac, whether he dies of disease or in battle, is carefully embalmed, placed in a rosewood coffin, and sent home to the very village in which he was born to be buried among his friends and among the scenes he loved. Some of the Vermont regiments have been terribly cut to pieces, but thousands have been sent home to be buried—not one rests in the soil of the South. I saw the bodies of twins, both 19 years old. They were sons of a farmer. Their faces were as natural as life, and each coffin and its fixtures could not have cost less than 100 dollars. The State of Vermont takes care of its wounded in the same careful manner. No soldier from Vermont ever wants anything. The reason of all this is that there are no outsiders in the Vermont regiments. Not only no foreigners, Irish or Germans, but there are no other Northerners belonging to any other State. They are all Vermonters—all known to each other—high and low, rich and poor, are all equal in the regiment. Many a heartabsence in Vermont sends its five and six young men to the battle-field, leaving one son at home. In this respect Vermont resembles almost all of the Southern States. Every family has its members at the war. Every family consequently is in mourning. What a horrid thing is this war! How much more terribly horrid has it been made by ignorant incompetent generals! What a deluge of evils has poured upon us from that man M'Clellan!

Last night I went to a gardener in Twenty-ninth-street to ask him to send a man to my house with a wreath for Mrs. Kemball. The greenhouse was not open. It was quite dark, and I rang the bell. It was not answered at once, and while waiting a short man and a lady came along and stopped. "Is there nobody here?" he asked. "No. I have rung the bell, and I suppose the gardener will answer it when he gets through his tea," was my reply. Presently he came, lit the gas, and said, "Good evening general." The lady then asked if he would send some plants round to their house early in the morning. A few words passed, and the party left. General is a word as common as Irish potatoes, consequently the title did not make a profound impression on me. Still I was anxious what general could be searching for flower plants in times like these, and I asked, "What general is that?" "That? Why, that is General M'Clellan. He has got a house round in Thirtieth-street, No. 20. I have been fixing up his yard for him." I certainly was amazed at the oddity of this encounter. I thought what a pity it was that this great military trifler could not know what a splendid military reputation in Europe I had given him through the columns of your journal. "What do you think of him?" asked greenhouse man. "I think him a monster, and that the horrors of this war are owing to him." "Well, I do not know about that. I think the war is a God-cursed war. It is a foolish war. There is no necessity for it, and to see how people suffer in the South from Northern atrocities. Why, sir, I told General M'Clellan the other day of a case that comes under my observation. There was a rich planter lived near Vicksburg. They had everything—house outside, 500 slaves, and four daughters. General Grant drove them out. Their father was killed, the mother went crazy. Grant stabled his horse in their parlour. Finally, they came North, where they had a sister married in Twenty-seventh street, and there these poor orphan girls found a home. They love flowers, and I let them have as many as they want. It is but one of a million cases. I think M'Clellan showed himself a great fool, when he was at the head of the army, he did not incarcerate old Lincoln in a mad-house, and end the war. He could have done it, and God would have blessed the deed, but it wasn't in him." I ordered a grape vine from this patriot, in addition to the wreath for Mrs. Kemball. Speaking of generals, the telegraph this morning says:—"We have lost many major generals." Very much doubting the extent of the loss, I at the same time shall be gratified if it turns out to be true. It will show that our officers are being educated up to the spirit that pervades the entire Southern army.

The most extraordinary news that comes to us is the wonderful success of General Banks in the South-West. This is the age of miracles. Why do not the proprietors of your paper take a leaf out of Lincoln's book? Discharge the present editorial writers, and supply their place with good boatmen who cannot read or write. This is the case with our generals now in the most important commands, Banks, Fremont, Corcoran, and a host of others. However Fremont is to have a command. The President has announced that as soon as 10,000 negroes are mustered into the service, he will give him the command of that division, and name it "The President's Blackguards." There is one thing quite certain, although Lincoln has no sort of opinion of the military ability of Fremont, he has a very decided opinion as to his lack of principle and his ambition. He would neither lend him a five-dollar gold piece, nor would he allow Fremont to come within arm's reach of the great arm-chair, the emblem of superior authority with us, as is the sceptre in England.

The news from England is regarded as warlike; so it is, too, with France. However, Napoleon does not likely wish for a war with the United States when he gets the full details of the fate of his army in Mexico. It is singular that few men know how soon a Frenchman becomes effeminate in such a climate as that of Mexico. He gets more disheartened than ever in Mexico. The French soldiers have many of them been in Mexico two years, and consequently are not a fair match for a Mexican soldier; he is the superior. The French Emperor may choose to pick a quarrel with the Union, but he will have more than his match, because in such a case we shall be the defenders, and not the aggressors. This battle now pending will do more to decide the conduct of both France and England. If Hooker is whipped, both countries abroad are welcome to pitch in. If Hooker whips the rebels, he will give a terrible hard knock at the backbone of the rebellion. The news to-day is that Charleston has been attacked. Yesterday was the day. Set me down for a false prophet if this time Charleston is not taken. It will certainly be. The men of the fleet will not let Dupont turn tail or turn traitor this time. He will have to take Charleston, or be taken. He has no excuse. Mr. Seward gets no credit for his warlike dispatch. Every one says that he never issued it until he was fully assured that the English Ministry had resolved to stop the departure of any more piratical vessels from English ports. Train is out from the asylum, and has written a letter defending Mr. Seward. In time you need not be surprised if Train should accompany the new ambassador in the capacity of Secretary of Legation. Who the new Minister will be is not yet decided. It is possible that it will be Thurlow Weed. In such a case, he will have one qualification of most of the representatives we send abroad. He will understand the language of the people that he is accredited to. It is well known that the rebel representatives both in London and Paris have twice the influence that either Dayton or Adams have. This will be remedied before long, if peace is maintained. All classes are deeply mortified at the double diplomatic blunder made by Mr. Adams.

Next to the war news so important, there is news expected to-night from the battle field that will be interesting to a large class of our citizens. I allude to the fight between Coburn and M'Cool that will come off to-day near Philadelphia. There has been nothing equal to it in interest since the combat between Heenan and Sayers. Large sums of money are pending upon the result. Thousands have gone from this city to be spectators of this one prize fight.

The merchants have received with great satisfaction the news that the privateer Retribution had been captured.

The journals are filled with the advertisements of Ben Wood, in reference to reviving the defunct *Daily News*. It will be devoted mainly to making his brother Fernando Wood, the next President of the United States. This notorious person has an idea that he can get the nomination of the Democracy in the Northern States, that he will be able to secure the return of all the slave states to the old Union. Of course now both sides laugh at Fernando and Brother Ben. They say, "Let those laugh who win," and the brothers and the *Daily News* will all try to win.

Richard O'Gorham is delivering lectures about Edmund Burke, in order to raise funds for the poor in Ireland. He has been very successful.

I have just returned from the neighbourhood of Wallstreet. The excitement is very great. All now agree that Hooker is the man we have been waiting two years for. He has displayed qualities no one ever dreamed he possessed. Curses are heard from all mouths upon the dastardly Germans who broke and ran like frightened sheep, without firing a shot, when "Stonewall" Jackson flung his 40,000 men upon the right wing of our army. It is reported that 80,000 men had been brought into the army from different points, principally North and South Carolina, since the battle commenced. The brave General Berry, who led Hooker's old division, was killed. So was General A. P. Hill, the bravest commander in the rebel army. It is a pity that General Schurz (who led the German division that ran away) was not killed. He is one of the political speakers, who was never in the military service, but was appointed because he was a politician. Already we have 4000 prisoners, and, what is more, we have a general in Hooker. There seems to be no doubt that General Stoneman has actually cut the communication on the Great Southern Railroad, within 20 miles of Richmond, by destroying the great bridge. If so, communication is completely cut off, and if Lee is beaten, it will be decisive—not a man will escape. This is something like war.

The success sent gold down to 146. Then came a report that Hooker had been "cut all to pieces," and it went up again.

Terror was excited in this city to-day among the guilty Copperheads in consequence of the arrest of the notorious blower, Vallandigham, at Dayton, Ohio, by order of Burnside. He has met his deserts in part. He has been the curse of the Democratic party. He will now, it is hoped, be kept from further mischief to his own friends.

Governor Seymour has refused to sign the Broadway Railroad Bill—consequently the Haarlem Stock has gone up to par.

Miss Dickinson, the pretty young maid who has been selected by the Administration to make speeches, was once a spiritual lecturer. The *World* this morning alludes to this fact when it cautions President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Senator Sumner against mental aberration from consulting mediums. It states that three distinguished men have been in the habit of regularly consulting a special medium in a two-story house at Georgetown (three miles from Washington).

The sister of General Hooker, Mrs. Thompson, died at Cincinnati the day the battle commenced. She did not live to learn that her brother had become a hero.

Cyrus W. Field is earning the best of salaries by the thorough devotion he displays to the cause of the Atlantic telegraph. He is making speeches in its favour in every direction. One telegraph from Boston makes it appear that the Secretary of the Treasury is also engaged in speaking for the telegraph, although that would seem to be impossible.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, HALF-PAST SIX.

There was a report in the city about midnight that the Collector Hiram Barney has a despatch from the President of the United States of a most important character. It is to the effect that the rebel army, under Lee, is completely destroyed, over 40,000 killed and wounded, and 90,000 prisoners. That owing to the destruction of the bridge between the Rappahannock and Richmond city very few of the rebels have escaped. The importance of this is the greater because 45,000 troops that were at Charleston had been brought on, and were among the killed and wounded, and prisoners.

Our own carnage, it is reported, is also dreadful. I am inclined to think that such a despatch is in town, though none of the morning journals allude to it.

Cobden won the great fight yesterday.

This is a very stormy morning, and quite cold.

MANHATTAN.

Business Announcements.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	.....	Rs. 28
Do. Do. ..... best	.....	„ 36
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	.....	„ 36
Do. Do. ..... Carpet lined	.....	„ 40
Do. Do. ..... with Hood, best	.....	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	.....	„ 32
Do. Do. ..... Do.	.....	„ 33
Do. Do. ..... best	.....	„ 33
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	.....	„ 40
Do. Do. ..... With Hood, best	.....	„ 65
Do. Do. ..... best Imitation Cane Sides.	.....	„ 54

CLOCKS,

American 1-day Clocks	.....	Rs. 8
Do. 8 „ Do.	.....	„ 15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	.....	„ 14
Do. 8 „ Do.	do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks; White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	.....	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do	.....	„ 3 12
Do. Youth's do	.....	„ 3 0
Do. do. do	.....	„ 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	.....	„ 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	.....	„ 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	.....	„ 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	.....	„ 6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES; Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*